THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

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No. 1153.] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1803. [VOLUME XVIII.

TAKE NOTICE!

☞ *To the Gentlemen in and about Richmond.*

A PROPERTY of 15,000 DOLLARS to be raffled for at the Bell Tavern.—For further particulars, enquire of the Landlord of the said Tavern.

Richmond, October 29th, 1803.

☞ To the Curious.

To be seen, every day (Sundays excepted) at the Bell Tavern, Richmond,

THE AFRICAN

L I O N.

THIS noble animal is between three and four feet high, measures 9 feet from the noſtrils to the tail, and is of a beautiful dun colour. He is 13 years old, and weighs 600 weight. His legs and tail are thicker than thoſe of a common Ox. He was caught in the woods of Goree, in Africa, when a whelp, and brought from thence to New York. He is under very good command: the perſon who has the care of him can comb his mane, and make him lie down and get up at pleaſure: It is ſaid by thoſe who have ſeen Lions in the Tower of London, and many parts, that he is really worth the contemplation of the curious.

Price of admittance, 25 Cents—Children half price.

October 29th, 1803.

ON Saturday the 23d of April laſt, Mr. Miles King called on me, and requeſted me to go into Col. Weſtwood's houſe, as he wanted to ſpeak to me. I went in with Mr. King, where I found Mr. William Allen, of the Mill, and after being in the houſe, Mr. King called in Mr. William Kerby, from the ſtreet. Mr. King then obſerved to me, that he had paid money for me while I was abſent at ſea, and that he wiſhed me to ſign a paper, which he produced and put on a table. I then aſked Mr. King what kind of paper it was; and he anſwered, a Deed. I then looked at the paper, and found it was a Deed, dated the 8th of January, 1803, for a tract of land called Fort Fields, lying at the mouth of Hampton River, and another ſmall tract of land lying near Fort Fields; which tracts of land I had ſold to Mr. John Cooper, and acknowledged a Deed for the ſame in Elizabeth City Court, bearing date January the 28th, 1803, and which Mr. King perfectly knew, as he was preſent when the Deed was acknowledged by me in Court. I refuſed to ſign the Deed, obſerving to Mr. King, that I ſhould be a damned raſcal to do ſuch a thing. Mr. King obſerved that I could do it with great propriety, and offered me forty dollars in caſh, and a bond of Mr. James Burks for twenty odd pounds, and another ſmall bond of Mr. Hicks' and ſaid he would pay me two hundred pounds on court day; and that there was Mr. Allen and Mr. Kerby, as witneſſes. I continued to refuſe ſigning the Deed. Mr. Allen then obſerved that I could do it, and that he had done ſuch things often; and Mr. Kerby obſerved, that I was a damned fool if I did not ſign it. I then came out of Col. Weſtwood's houſe, and as I was leaving the houſe, Mr. King followed me, and requeſted that I would ſay nothing about the matter; and coming to me in the ſtreet, ſaid, if I did not like to have witneſſes to the Deed, he would pay my expences to the Diſtrict Court, where I could acknowledge it, and then no perſon here would know any thing about it; and obſerved he would always be my beſt friend, and I ſhould never want. I then finally told Mr. King I would do no ſuch villainous thing, and made it immediately public.

Thomas Bailey.

May the 4th, 1803.

Sworn to before

Charles Jennings,

J. Peace for the county of Elizabeth City.

THE above affidavit I have thonght proper to publiſh, in order to ſecure the right of the lands purchaſed of Mr. Thomas Bailey, as I believe, in this commonwealth, no purchaſer of lands is ſecure in the title until the expiration of eight months from the date of the Deed—not that I have any fears of Mr. Bailey's want of integrity, bnt he being ſometimes unfortunately ſubject to drink to an exceſs, might be prevailed upon to ſign an anti-dated Deed, without knowing what he did.

My conduct has ever been friendly to Mr. Miles King,* even to lending him ſome hundreds of pounds (to ſave his credit, as he informed me, at the Bank of Norfolk) a ſhort time too before he made this unjuſtifiable attempt upon Mr. Bailey, in order to deprive me of property which he knew had been fairly purchaſed and paid for.

But if I had attended to the general execration of the widows and poor fatherleſs children in this county againſt this man, I might have concluded that I had no right to expect to ſhare a better fate. I do not know that Mr. King has robbed every dead man's eſtate for more than twenty year's paſt in this county, and by this means to bring on his head the curſes of every weeping widow and helpleſs orphan. But I think the above affidavit will afford ſtrong inducements, even to the moſt incredulous, to believe, that ſuch a report is not without foundation; nor ſhall I either admit or deny that Mr. Jack Moore was right when he accuſed Mr. King of *******, and that he would prove it. But I have no doubt that Mr. King's general character is ſuch, that the above affidavit will induce almoſt every man in this county, even on their oaths, to ſay, that they believe the accuſation to be juſt—(Mr. Allen of the Mills and Mr. Kerby excepted.)

John Cooper.

Celey's, near Hampton,
May 4th, 1803.

* At preſent a reſident and an alderman of the borough of Norfolk.

FOR SALE,

To the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 13th of December next, at the plantation of the late THOMAS ANDERSON, deceaſed, in the county of Buckingham, about fourteen or fifteen likely

NEGROES,

THE ſtock of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP and HOGS, the plantation Tools and Utenſils, the crop of Corn and Fodder, and ſeveral tracts of Land laying in Buckingham, one tract in Amherſt, one in Botetourt, and one in Campbell county.

The terms of ſale are, for the Negroes, caſh, or approved merchants' notes, payable half in two months, the other half in ſix months. For the other property, 6 months credit will be allowed, on giving bond with approved ſecurity, to carry intereſt from the date, if not punctually paid. The ſale will continue from day to day until all is ſold.

JOHN HARRIS, NATH'L. ANDERSON, RO. RIVES, } Ex'tors. of Th: Anderſon, dec'd.

Albemarle, October 15, 1803.

Diſcourſe on the nature and effects of Luxury.

THE ſubſcribers are reſpectfully informed, that on Sunday the 30th inſt. J. OGILVIE will deliver in the Capitol, at half after 2 o'clock in the afternoon, *his twelfth diſcourſe*, in which he will conſider the nature and effects of luxury, and offer ſome obſervations on the advantages, which the American people would derive from the permanent and extenſive eſtabliſhment of refined manufactures, and on the probable cauſes which will ſucceſſively combine to divert a portion of the national induſtry into this channel.

P. S. No charge will be made for the admiſſion of occaſional viſitors.

John Courtney, jun.

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public, that, in future, he intends to carry on the

Printing Business

on his own account, a few doors below the Court-Houſe, on the main ſtreet, in this city. Every ſpecies of work, in the line of his profeſſion, will be executed on moderate terms, with neatneſs, accuracy and diſpatch. And, while he flatters himſelf with a proſpect of patronage from a generous public, he will neither be unmindful nor ungrateful for thoſe favors that may be conferred on him.

Richmond, October 25th, 1803. 3t.

TREATY

BETWEEN THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

AND THE

FRENCH REPUBLIC.

The President of the United States of America, and the First Conſul of the French Republic in the name of the French people, deſiring to remove all ſource of miſunderſtanding relative to objects of diſcuſſion mentioned in the ſecond and fifth articles of the convention of the 8th Vendemaire an. 9. (30th September, 1800,) relative to the rights claimed by the United States, in virtue of the treaty concluded at Madrid the 27th of October, 1795, between his Catholic Majeſty and the ſaid United States, and willing to ſtrengthen the union and friendſhip which at the time of the ſaid convention, was happily re-eſtabliſhed between the two nations, have reſpectively named their plenipotentiaries, to wit, the President of the United States, by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate of the ſaid ſtates, Robert R. Livingſton, miniſter plenipotentiary of the United States, and James Monroe, miniſter plenipotentiary, and envoy extraordinary of the ſaid ſtates, near the government of the French republic; and the First Conſul, in the name of the French people, citizen Francis Barbe Marbois, miniſter of the public treaſury, who, after having reſpectively exchanged their full powers, have agreed to the following articles:

Article I. *Whereas*, by the article the third of the treaty concluded at St. Ildefonſo, the 9th Vendemaire, an. 9 (1ſt Oct. 1800,) between the First Conſul of the French republic and his Catholic Majeſty, it was agreed as follows:

"His Catholic Majeſty promiſes and engages "on his part, to cede to the French Republic, ſix "months after the full and entire execution of the "conditions and ſtipulations herein relative to his "royal highneſs the duke of Parma, the colony or "province of Louiſiana, with the ſame extent "that it now has in the hands of Spain, and that it "had when France poſſeſſed it; & ſuch as it ſhould "be after the treaties ſubſequently entered into be-"tween Spain and other ſtates."

And whereas, in purſuance of the treaty, and particularly of the third article, the French Republic has an inconteſtible title to the domain and to the poſſeſſion of the ſaid territory. The First Conſul of the French Republic deſiring to give to the United States, a ſtrong proof of his friendſhip, doth hereby cede to the ſaid United States, in the name of the French Republic, for ever and in full ſovereignty, the ſaid territory with all its rights and appertenances, as fully and in the ſame manner as they have been acquired by the French Republic, in virtue of the above mentioned treaty, concluded with his Catholic Majeſty.

Article II.

In the ceſſion made by the preceding article are included the adjacent iſlands belonging to Louiſiana, all public lots and ſquares, vacant lands, and all public buildings, fortifications, barracks, and other edifices which are not private property. The archieves, papers and documents, relative to the domain and ſovereignty of Louiſiana and its dependencies, will be left in the poſſeſſion of the commiſſaries of the United States, and copies will be afterwards given in due form to the magiſtrates and municipal officers, of ſuch of the ſaid papers and documents as may be neceſſary to them.

Art. III. The inhabitants of the ceded territory, ſhall be incorporated in the union of the United States, and admitted as ſoon as poſſible, according to the principles of the federal conſtitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages and immunities of citizens of the United States; and in the mean time they ſhall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property, and the religion which they profeſs.

Art. IV. There ſhall be ſent by the government of France a commiſſary to Louiſiana, to the end that he do every act neceſſary, as well to receive from the officers of his Catholic majeſty the ſaid country and its dependencies, in the name of the French Republic, if it has not been already done, as to tranſmit it in the name of the French Republic, to the commiſſary or agent of the U. States.

Art. V. Immediately after the ratification of the preſent treaty, by the President of the United States, and in caſe that of the First Conſul's ſhall have been previouſly obtained, the commiſſary of the French Republic ſhall remit all military poſts of New-Orleans, and other parts of the ceded territory, to the commiſſary or commiſſaries named by the President to take poſſeſſion; the troops whether of France or Spain, who may be there, ſhall ceaſe to occupy any military poſt from the time of taking poſſeſſion, and ſhall be embarked as ſoon as poſſible in the courſe of three months after the ratification of this treaty.

Art. VI. The United States promiſe to execute ſuch treaties and articles as may have been agreed between Spain and the tribes and nations of Indians, until, by mutual conſent of the United States, and the ſaid tribes or nations, other ſuitable articles ſhall have been agreed upon.

Art. VII. As it is reciprocally advantageous to the commerce of France and the United States, to encourage the communication of both nations for a limited time in the country ceded by the preſent treaty, until general arrangements relative to the commerce of both nations may be agreed on: it has been agreed between the contracting parties, that the French ſhips coming directly from France or any of her colonies, loaded only with the produce and manufactures of France or her ſaid colonies; and the ſhips of Spain coming directly from Spain or any of her colonies, loaded only with the produce or manufactures of Spain or her colonies, ſhall be admitted during the ſpace of twelve years in the port of New-Orleans, and in all other legal ports of entry within the ceded territory, in the ſame manner as the ſhips of the United States coming directly from France or Spain, or any of their colonies, without being ſubject to any other or greater duty on merchandize, or other or greater tonnage than that paid by the citizens of the United States.

During the ſpace of time above mentioned, no other nation ſhall have a right to the ſame priviliges in the ports of the ceded territory: the twelve years ſhall commence three months after the exchange of ratifications, if it ſhall take place in France, or three months after it ſhall have been notified at Paris to the French government, if it ſhall take place in the United States; it is however well underſtood that the object of the above article is to favor the manufactures, commerce, freight and navigation of France and of Spain, ſo far as relates to the importations that the French and Spaniſh ſhall make into the ſaid ports of the United States, without in any ſort affecting the regulations that the United States may make, concerning the exportation of the produce and Merchandize of the United States, or any right they may have to make ſuch regulations.

Art. VIII. In future and forever after the expiration of the twelve years, the ſhips of France ſhall be treated upon the footing of the moſt favored nations in the ports above mentioned.

Art. IX. The particular convention ſigned this day by the reſpective miniſters, having for its object to provide for the payment of debts due to the citizens of the United States by the French Republic, prior to the 30th of September, 1800, (8th Vendemaire, an. 9,) is approved, and to have its execution in the ſame manner as if it had been inſerted in this preſent treaty, and it ſhall be ratified in the ſame form and in the ſame time, ſo that the one ſhall not be ratified diſtinct from the other.

Another particular convention ſigned at the ſame date as the preſent treaty, relative to a definitive rule between the contracting parties, is in the like manner approved, and will be ratified in the ſame form, and in the ſame time, and jointly.

Art. X. The preſent treaty ſhall be ratified in good and due form, and the ratification ſhall be exchanged in the ſpace of ſix months after the date of the ſignature by the miniſters plenipotentiary, or ſooner if poſſible.

In faith whereof, the reſpective plenipotentiaries have ſigned theſe articles in the French and Engliſh languages; declaring nevertheleſs that the preſent treaty was originally agreed to in the French language; and have thereunto affixed their ſeals.

Done at Paris, the tenth day of Floreal, in the eleventh year of the French Republic, and the 30th of April, 1803.

BARBE MARBOIS.
ROB. R. LIVINGSTON.
JAMES MONROE.

CONVENTION.

BETWEEN THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

AND THE

FRENCH REPUBLIC.

The President of the United States of America, and the First Conſul of the French Republic, in the name of the French people, in conſequence of the treaty of ceſſion of Louiſiana, which has been ſigned this day, wiſhing to regulate definitively every thing which has relation to the ſaid ceſſion, have authoriſed to this effect the plenipotentiaries, that is to ſay: the President of the United States has, by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate of the ſaid ſtates, nominated for their plenipotentiaries, Robert R. Livingſton, miniſter plenipotentiary of the United States, and James Monroe, miniſter plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary of the ſaid United States, near the government of the French Republic; and the First Conſul of the French Republic, in the name of the French people, has named as plenipotentiary of the ſaid Republic, the citizen Francis Barbe Marbois; who, in virtue of their full powers, which have been exchanged this day, have agreed to the following articles:

Article I. The goverment of the United States engages to pay to the French government, in the manner ſpecified in the following article, the ſum of ſixty millions of francs, independent of the ſum which ſhall be fixed by another convention for the payment of the debts due by France to the citizens of the United States.

Article II. For the payment of the ſum of ſixty millions of francs, mentioned in the preceding article, the United States ſhall create a ſtock of eleven millions, two hundred and fifty thouſand dollars, bearing an intereſt of ſix per cent. per annum, payable half yearly in London, Amſterdam, or Paris, amounting by the half year to three hundred and thirty ſeven thouſand, five hundred dollars, according to the proportions which ſhall be determined by the French government, to be paid at either place: the principal of the ſaid ſtock to be reimburſed at the treaſury of the United States, in annual payments of not leſs than three millions of dollars each: of which the firſt payment ſhall commence fifteen years after the date of the exchange of ratifications: this ſtock ſhall be tranſferred to the government of France, or to ſuch perſon or perſons as ſhall be authoriſed to receive it, in three months almoſt after the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, and after Louiſiana ſhall be taken poſſeſſion of in the name of the government of the United States.

It is further agreed, that if the French government ſhould be deſirous of diſpoſing of the ſaid ſtock to receive the capital in Europe, at ſhorter terms, that its meaſures for that purpoſe ſhall be taken ſo as to favour, in the greateſt degree poſſible, the credit of the United States, and to raiſe to the higheſt price the ſaid ſtock.

Article III. It is agreed that the dollar of the United States, ſpecified in the preſent convention, ſhall be fixed at five francs 3333-10000ths or five livres, eight ſous tournois.

The preſent convention ſhall be ratified in good and due form, and the ratifications ſhall be exchanged in the ſpace of ſix months to date from this day, or ſooner if poſſible.

IN FAITH OF WHICH, the reſpective plenipotentiaries have ſigned the above articles, both in the Engliſh and French languages, declaring, nevertheleſs, that the preſent treaty has been originally agreed on and written in the French language; to which they have hereunto affixed their ſeals.

DONE at Paris the tenth of Floreal, eleventh year of the French Republic, (30th April, 1803.)

ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON,
BARBE MARBOIS,
JAMES MONROE.

CONVENTION,

BETWEEN THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

AND THE

FRENCH REPUBLIC.

The President of the United States of America, and the First Conſul of the French Republic, in the name of the French people, having by a treaty of this date terminated all difficulties relative to Louiſiana, and eſtabliſhed on a ſolid foundation the friendſhip which unites the two nations, and being deſirous, in compliance with the ſecond and fifth articles of the convention of the 8th Vendemiaire, ninth year of the French Republic (30th September, 1800) to ſecure the payment of the ſums due by France to the citizens of the United States, have reſpectively nominated as plenipotentiaries, that is to ſay: the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and conſent of their Senate, Robert R. Livingſton, miniſter plenipotentiary, and James Monroe, miniſter plenipotentiary, and envoy extraordinary of the ſaid ſtates, near the government of the French Republic; and the First Conſul, in the name of the French people, the citizen Francis Barbe Marbois, miniſter of the public treaſury; who, after having exchanged their full powers, have agreed to the following articles:

Article I. The debts due by France to citizens of the United States, contracted before the 8th of Vendemiaire, ninth year of the French republic (30th September, 1800) ſhall be paid according to the following regulations, with intereſt at ſix per cent. to commence from the period when the accounts and vouchers were preſented to the French government.

Art. II. The debts provided for by the preceding article are thoſe whoſe reſult is comprized in the conjectural note annexed to the preſent convention, and which, with the intereſt, cannot exceed the ſum of twenty millions of Francs. The claims comprized in the ſaid note which fall within the exceptions of the fol-

cing articles, shall not be admitted to the benefit of this provision.

Art. III. The principal and interests of the said debts shall be discharged by the United States, by orders drawn by their minister plenipotentiary on their treasury; these orders shall be payable sixty days after the exchange of ratifications of the treaty and the convention signed this day, and after possession shall be given of Louisiana by the commissaries of France to those of the United States.

Art. IV. It is expressly agreed, that the preceding articles shall comprehend no debts but such as are due to citizens of the United States, who have been and are yet creditors of France, for supplies for embargoes and prizes, made at sea, in which the appeal has been properly lodged within the time mentioned in the said convention, 8th Vendemiaire, ninth year (30th September, 1800)

Art, V. The preceding articles shall apply only, first, to captures of which the council of prizes shall have ordered restitution, it being well understood that the claimant cannot have recourse to the United States otherwise than he might have had to the government of the French Republic, and only in case of insufficiency of the captors; 2d, the debts mentioned in the said fifth article of the convention contracted before the 8th Vendemiaire, an. 9 (30th September, 1800) the payment of which has been heretofore claimed of the actual government of France, and for which the creditors have a right to the protection of the United States; the said 5th article does not comprehend prizes whose condemnation has been or shall be confirmed: it is the express intention of the contracting parties not to extend the benefit of the present convention to reclamations of American citizens, who shall have established houses of commerce in France, England or other countries than the United States, in partnership with foreigners, and who by that reason and the nature of their commerce, ought to be regarded as domiciliated in the places where such houses exist. All agreements and bargains concerning merchandize, which shall not be the property of American citizens, are equally excepted from the benefit of the said convention, saying, however, to such persons their claims in like manner as if this treaty had not been made.

Art. VI. And that the different questions which may arise under the preceding article may be fairly investigated, the ministers plenipotentiary of the United States shall name three persons, who shall act from the present and provisionally, and who shall have full power to examine, without removing the documents, all the accounts of the different claims already liquidated by the bureaus established for this purpose by the French republic, and to ascertain whether they belong to the classes designated by the present convention and the principles established in it; or if they are not in one of its exceptions and on their certificate, declaring that the debt is due to an American citizen or his representatives, and that it existed before the 8th Vendemiaire, 9th year (30th September, 1800) the debtor shall be entitled to an order on the treasury of the United States in the manner prescribed by the third article.

Art. VII. The same agents shall likewise have power, without removing the documents, to examine the claims which are prepared for verification, and to certify those which ought to be admitted by uniting the necessary qualifications, and not being comprised in the exceptions contained in the present convention.

Art. VIII. The same agents shall likewise examine the claims which are not prepared for liquidation, and certify in writing those which in their judgment ought to be admitted to liquidation.

Art. IX. In proportion as the debts mentioned in these articles shall be admitted, they shall be discharged with interest at six per cent. by the treasury of the United States.

Art. X. And that no debt which shall not have the qualifications above mentioned, and that no unjust or exorbitant demand may be admitted, the commercial agent of the United States at Paris or such other agent as the minister plenipotentiary of the United States shall think proper to nominate, shall assist at the operations of the bureaus, and co-operate in the examinations of the claims; and if this agent shall be of opinion that any debt is not completely proved, or if he shall judge that it is not comprised in the principles of the fifth article above mentioned, and if notwithstanding his opinion, the bureaus established by the French government should think that it ought to be liquidated, he shall transmit is observations to the board established by the United States, who, without removing documents, shall make a complete examination of the debt and vouchers which support it, and report the result to the minister of the United States.—The minister of the United States shall transmit his observations, in all such cases, to the minister of the treasury of the French Republic, on whose report the French government shall decide definitively in every case.

The rejection of any claim shall have no other effect than to exempt the United States from the payment of it, the French government reserving to itself the right to decide definitively on such claim so far as, it concerns itself.

Art. XI. Every necessary decision shall be made in the course of a year, to commence from the exchange of ratifications, and no reclamation shall be admitted afterwards.

Art. XII. In case of claims for debts contracted by the government of France with citizens of the United States since the 8th Vendemiaire, 9th year, (30th September, 1800) not being comprised in this convention, may be pursued, and the payment demanded in the same manner as if it had not been made.

Art. XIII. The present convention shall be ratified in good and due form, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in six months from the date of the signature of the ministers plenipotentiary, or sooner if possible.

IN FAITH OF WHICH, the respective Ministers Plenipotentiary have signed the above articles both in the French and English languages; declaring nevertheless, that the present treaty has been originially agreed on and written in the French language; to which they have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done at Paris, the tenth of Floreal, eleventh year of the French Republic, 30th April, 1803.

ROB. R. LIVINGSTON.

BARBE MARBOIS.

JAS. MONROE.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, October 20.

Mr. Nicholson, after making a few preliminary remarks moved to discharge the committee of the whole from the further consideration of the propositions amendatory of the constitution of the United States, which motion was agreed to.

Mr. Nicholson then moved a reference of the propositions to a committee of leventeen, composed of one member from each state, which motion was agreed to, and the following members named of the committee—Messrs. Dawson, Betton, Cutler, Stauton, Dana, Elliot, J. Smith of N. Y. Smilie, Rodney, Nicholson, Sanford, Blackledge, G. W. Campbell, Winn, Meriwether, Morrow, and Lattimore.

Mr. Huger offered the following proposition.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several states, as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which when ratified by three fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, to wit:

That the state legislatures shall, from time to time, divide each state into districts, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives from such state, in the Congress of the United States; and shall direct the mode of choosing an elector for President and Vice President, in each of the said districts, who shall be chosen by citizens, having the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature, and that the districts so to be constituted, shall consist, as nearly as may be, of contiguous territory and of equal proportion of population, except where there may be any detached portion of territory, not of itself sufficient to form a district, which then shall be annexed to some other portion nearest thereto; which districts, when so divided, shall remain unaltered until a new census of the United States shall be taken.

On motion of Mr. Huger, the above proposition was referred to the aforesaid committee—Ayes 63.

Before the question of reference was taken, Mr. Varnum enquired whether the concurrence of two thirds, or of a single majority was required on points preliminary to the final adoption of amendments to the constitution.

The *Speaker* observed that, according to the usage of the House, a simple majority was competent.

Mr. *Nicholson* said, that during the last session the House had voted an impeachment against *John Pickering*, judge of the district court for New-Hampshire, for high crimes and misdemeanors: But the impeachment had been voted at so late a period of the session, as rendered it impossible to act then finally upon it. In order that it might be now acted upon, and the impeachment proceed, he moved the appointment of a committee, to prepare articles of impeachment, with power to send for persons, papers and records.

The motion was immediately taken up, agreed to, and a committee of five appointed; viz. Messrs. Nicholson, J. Randolph, R. Griswold, Early, and Thatcher. The house took up the resolution of the Senate for the appointment of two chaplains of different denominations, one to be employed by each House, to interchange weekly; and agreed thereto.

A nomination having been made, the House proceeded to the ballot—Mr. Clay and Mr. Tenney, tellers.

Mr. Tenney reported the following result:

Mr. Parkinson,	45
Mr. Lawrie,	30
Mr. Davis,	20
Mr. Balch,	13
Mr. M'Cormick,	4
Thomas Paine,	1
Blank,	1

The whole number of ballots being 114, and a majority of 58, no election was made.

After which the House proceeded to a second ballot, of which Mr. Clay reported the following result:

Mr. Parkinson,	71
Mr. Lawrie,	30
Mr. Davis,	6
Mr. Branch,	3
Mr. Dana,	3

The whole number of ballots being 113, and a majority 57, Mr. Parkinson was declared to be elected.

Mr. New, from the committee on rules, made a report, recommending the adoption of the rules of the late House.

Referred to a committee of the whole House on Monday next.

—

On Tuesday the Speaker of the House of Representatives laid before the House a letter from the Clerk, of which the following is an extract:

"I also, sir, beg leave to enclose for the information of the House, a copy of the contract made for printing certain documents pursuant to a resolution of the House of the 25th February last, by which it will appear that besides the benefit to the public of receiving 150 copies more of the entire work than the accustomed number, and having the whole 400 copies bound in blue boards, the work entire is to be executed and delivered on or before the first day of November ensuing, at the price of five hundred dollars less than the sum authorised by the Resolution of the House."

Friday, Oct. 21.

Petitions received which shall be hereafter noticed.

Saturday, Oct. 22.

Louisiana Treaty.

The following message was received from the President of the United States by Mr. Harvey, his Secretary.

To the Senate and House of Representative of the United States.

In my communication to you, of the 17th instant, I informed you that Conventions had been entered into, with the government of France, for the cession of Louisiana to the United States.—These with the advice and consent of the Senate, having now been ratified, and my ratification exchanged for that of the First Consul of France in due form, they are communicated to you for consideration in your legislative capacity. You will observe that some important conditions cannot be carried into execution, but with the aid of the legislature; and that time presses a decision on them without delay.

The ulterior provisions also suggested in the same communication, for the occupation and government of the country, will call for early attention. Such information, relative to its government, as time and distance have permitted me to obtain, will be ready to be laid before you within a few days.—But as permanent arrangement for this object may require time and deliberation, it is for your consideration whether you will not forthwith make such temporary provisions for the preservation, in the mean while, of order and tranquility in the country, as the case may require.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

October 21, 1803.

The message having been read,

Mr. Huger, hoped the reading of the Treaty and Conventions would be dispensed with, and that they would be printed for the use of the members.

Mr. Randolph hoped they would be read.

The reading of course was proceeded with—which being finished,

Mr. *Randolph* moved a reference of the Message, and of the document, accompanying it, to the committee of the whole House on Monday next; which motion was agreed to without a division.

Mr. *Randolph* begged leave to submit a resolution, arising out of the Message, which he hoped would be considered at that time, for the purpose of refering it to the same committee to whom had been just referred the Message.

Resolved, That provision ought to be made for carrying into effect the Treaty and Conventions concluded at Paris on the 30th April, 1803, between the United States of America and the French Republic.

Referred to the same committe, without a division.

Mr. *Dawson*, from the committee to whom had been referred two propositions of amendment to the Constitution, made a report in part as follows:

The committee to whom were referred two resolutions proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States, relative to the election of the President and Vice President, have according to order, had the same under consideration, and beg leave to submit the following report, in part,

Resolved, by the Senate, and House of Representative of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the different states, as an amendment to the constitution of the United States, which when ratified by three fourths of the said legislatures shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as a part of the said constitution, viz.

In all future elections of Preiident and Vice-President, the electors shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice President of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves—the person having a majority of all the electors appointed as President shall be the President; and if there shall be no such majority, the President shall be chosen from the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list for President, by the House of Representatives, in the manner directed by the constitution—the person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be Vice President, and in case of an equal number of votes for two or more persons for Vice President, they being the highest on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice President from those having such equal number, in the manner directed by the constitution.

Referred to the committe of the while on the state of the union.

Mr. *Leib* said that during the last session a bill had passed the House for reducing the Marine Corps, but which had been arrested in the Senate. From the present circumstances of the country, it appeared to him a proper subject for consideration. He therefore submitted the following motion:

Resolved, that a committee be appointed to enquire whether any, and if any, what alterations are necessary in the several acts relative to the establishment of a marine corps, and in an act fixing the rank and pay of the commanding officer of the corps of marines: and that the committee be authorised to report by bill or otherwise.

Agreed to—Ayes 75—and a committee of five appointed, viz. Messrs. Leib, Jackson, Cutts, L. Williams and Olin.

Mr. Randolph said the House would recollect a report made during the last session, having relation to the subject of the message of the President, delivered that morning, which had been acted on at a late day. The report, it had been thought inexpedient to publish at that time. As tending to throw light on the important subject before the House, and as a very able composition of a gentleman not then in his place, (Mr. Nicholson) he thought it worthy of publication. He, therefore, moved its reference to the committee to whom the message had been committed, and would afterwards move that it should be printed for the use of the members.

The *Speaker* doubted whether it was in order to receive such a motion respecting a paper which had been considered confidential.

Mr. Randolph said he would withdraw his motion for the present, and bring it forward at a future time in a less objectionable shape.

Mr. Gregg observed, that if his memory did not fail, the injunction of secrecy was taken off, though there had been no resolution for printing the report. He regretted it had not been published last session. If his impression was correct, it might now be published.

Mr. Randolph said his friend from Pennsylvania would perceive a very cogent reason for not publishing the report at that time. Its contents rendered it inexpedient to publish it, till the negociations then depending should be terminated one way or the other. That reason had ceased, and the report might therefore be published. As it appeared accessary to clear the galleries before the injunction of secrecy could be taken off, he hoped that measure would be adopted before an adjournment took place. He would not, however, offer such motion until any other important business, coming before the House, might be attended to.

Mr. Dana enquired whether there was on the public journal any notice of the report alluded to. If there were, they could act upon it in public; if there were not, they could not act.

Mr. Griswold. What, Mr. Speaker, is the question before the House?

The Speaker said there was no question before the House.

Mr. Griswold. The Speaker having decided that there is no question before the House, all this conversation is out of order.

Mr. Randolph. There is nobody out of order but the gentleman himself. His colleague asks if there is any mention of the Report on the public Journal. For answering his enquiry the Clerk is examiuing the Journal. *There is*, therefore, a question before the House; and any member has a right to require that the Journal be examined, to determine his mind on any particular business

Mr. Griswold was sorry to see a difference between the Speaker, and the gentleman from Virginia. The Speaker says there is a question before the House, the gentleman from Virginia says there is not. It was very well for any gentleman requiring information contained in the journal to enquire of the Clerk. But he never knew before, that that made a motion.

Mr. Lyon saw no difference between the Speaker and the gentleman from Virginia.

The Clerk said there was no mention on the public journal, of the report.

Mr. Lyon moved that the doors be closed, for the purpose of taking off the injunction of secrecy.

Mr. Rodney was opposed to closing the doors. It might be proper to publish the report, but that could be directed at a future day. He felt very hostile to closing the doors of that House except on important occasions.

The question was taken on Mr. Lyon's motion, which was lost—Ayes 49,—Noes 62.

Mr. Dawson, wished, as the injunction of secrecy could not be taken off with open doors, that they would be shut for that purpose—when he should move a resolution for taking off the injunction on all subjects before us at the last session.

The Speaker said the regular course would be to move a re-consideration of the motion for closing the doors.

Mr. Smilie hoped the House would reconsider the motion. He was no friend to shut doors; but it was apparent that the only way of giving publicity to the Report was to come to a resolution to that effect with closed doors.

After some further remarks, the question of reconsideration was taken and agreed to; as, also was the question for closing the doors.

The doors were then closed for a short time, and the injunction of secrecy respecting the report of the secret Committee taken off, and the Report ordered to be printed.

Monday, October 17, 1803.

The Speaker laid before the House, sundry papers transmitted to him from Kenawha county, in the state of Virginia, touching the election of Thomas Lewis, one of the members returned to serve in this House, for the said state, which were read, and ordered to be referred to the Committee of Elections.

Tuesday, October 18.

A petition of Lewis Prafil, of the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, white-smith, was read, praying compensation for the value of a quantity of muskets, bayonets and other arms, which were nearly finished, and intended for the continental army, but owing to the information of some evil minded person, the work-shop and dwelling house of the petitioner were searched, the said arms discovered and taken by the enemy, during the revolutionary war with Great-Britain; or that such other relief may be granted to the petitioner in the premises, as in the wisdom of Congress shall seem meet.

Also, a memorial of Moses Tryon, of Wethersfield, in the state of Connecticut, late a captain of the United States ship of war, the Connecticut, and of Richard Law, junior, of New London, in the said state, late master commandant of the sloop of war, called the Richmond, praying that they may receive the difference in the proportion of salvage which would accrue to the memorialists, under the provisions of an act of Congress, passed the second of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, intituled "An act for the government of the navy of the United States," and those which were established by an act passed the third of March, 1800, in the case of an unarmed merchant ship called the Thomas Chalkey, belonging to a citizen of the United States, which was recaptured from a French privateer, by the memorialists and their crews, some time in the month of April, 1800, or that such other relief may be afforded, for the rea-

sons specified in the memorial, as to the wisdom of Congress shall be deemed reasonable and proper.

Ordered, That the said petition and memorial, together with the petitions of Ann Elliott and of Amey Dardin, presented to this house on the 26th of January, and 3d of February last, and the documents accompanying the same, be referred to the Committee of Claims.

Wednesday, October 19.

Ordered, That Mr. John Campbell, Mr. Hough, Mr. Clopton and Mr. Stanford, be added to the committee appointed yesterday, to enquire whether any, and what amendments are necessary to be made in the acts establishing a post-office and post roads within the United States.

A petition of sundry inhabitants of the town of Portland, in the district of Maine, and state of Massachusetts, whose names are thereunto subscribed, was presented to the House, and read, praying that a post from Fryburgh, in the state of Massachusetts, to Saint Alban's in the state of Vermont, with post-offices in suitable places on the said road, may be established for the benefit and convenience of the petitioners and other inhabitants of the said states of Massachusetts and Vermont.

Ordered, That the said petition, together with all such petitions presented to the last Congress, from citizens and inhabitants within the United States, as relate to the establishment, alteration or discontinuance of post roads, be referred to the committee on post-offices and post roads.

ERRATUM.

In Mr. Randolph's observations on the death of SAMUEL ADAMS, for "*pay*" read "*say*."

IN SENATE.

Saturday, October 22d, 1803.

Agreeably to notice given by Mr. Breckinridge yesterday, he had leave to bring in a bill "To enable the President of the United States to take possession of the Territories ceded by France to the United States by the Treaty concluded at Paris on the 30th day of April last," which was read.

Ordered, That it pass to the second reading.—The bill is in the following words:

"*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorised to take possession of, and occupy the Territories ceded by France to the United States by the Treaty concluded at Paris on the 30th day of April last between the two nations; and that he may for that purpose, and in order to maintain in the said Territories the authority of the United States, employ any part of the army and navy of the United States, and of the force authorised by an act passed the 3d day of March last, entitled "An act directing a detachment from the militia of the United States, and for erecting certain arsenals," which he may deem necessary: And so much of the sum appropriated by the said act as may be necessary is hereby appropriated for the purpose of carrying this act into effect; to be applied under the direction of the President of the United States.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That until Congress shall have made provision for the temporary government of the said territories, all the military, civil and judicial powers exercised by the officers of the existing government of the same, shall be vested in such person or persons, and shall be exercised by and in such manner as the President of the United States shall direct.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 14.

From our Vincennes Correspondent.

TO THOMAS JEFFERSON,

President of the United States.

The memorial and petition of the citizens of the Indiana Territory, by their Representatives in General Convention Assembled, respectfully sheweth:

That your memorialists, scattered over a remote and extensive territory, have for a considerable time struggled with all those difficulties incident to a frontier situation, and a spare population. Unrepresented, and almost unknown in the national councils, it was as much impossible that they should lay their grievances before the government, as it was for the government to redress, without knowing the causes which produced them. Until the formation of the Indiana Territory in the year 1800, not a gleam of hope broke in upon their distressed situation.

This measure promised and indeed produced much relief to your memorialists; but from a combination of a variety of causes, the great object of their hopes and to which their fondest solicitudes were directed, self-government, seems removed to a period so distant, as to cause the most painful reflections in the breasts of your memorialists. The obstacles which have retarded the improvement and population of this country, are detailed in a memorial to the Congress of the United States, a duplicate of which is herewith transmitted.

In the solicitude which you have always discovered, Sir, for the prosperity and happiness of our common country, and of the Western part in particular, your memorialists have a certain pledge, that their grievances as far as they rest upon you, will be amply redressed.

As coming particularly under this description, they take the liberty of mentioning the ascertaining and marking the Indian boundary line, as a matter of much importance. This business, it is understood, is progressing in the neighbourhood of Vincennes, but in the other parts of the Territory nothing of the kind has been attempted.

Accept, Sir, the thanks of the people of the Indiana Territory, for the attention with which you were pleased to honor their former petitions, and their wishes that your life may be long, happy and prosperous.

Done in Convention, at Vicennes, in the Indiana Territory, the 28th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1802, and of the Independence of the United States the twenty seventh.

WM. H. HARRISON,
President, and one of the Delegates from Knox county.

To the above the President returned the following answer:

Washington, Feb. 28th, 1803.

SIR,

Your letter of the 28th of December, written as President of the Convention, at Vincennes, was received on the 23d inst. by the hands of Mr. Parke, and I derive great satisfaction from its expressions of confidence in my attention to the interests of the Territory of Indiana; attention which my duties call for, and which certainly will never be intermitted on my part.

Instructions which were sent you some time ago, will have informed you of the measures we are contemplating for laying the foundation of lasting peace with the several Indian tribes, by a settlement of boundaries with them, and will have shewn you that the matter particularly addressed to me, by the letter of the Convention, had been anticipated before its receipt—For those addressed by their memorial, to the legislature of the United States, I must refer to the proceedings of that body.

Accept, Sir, for yourself, and the members who composed the Convention, assurances of my high consideration and respect.

TH: JEFFERSON.

Governor Harrison.

PRINCETON, September 30.

On Wednesday the 28th inst. was held the Annual Commencement in the College of New Jersey.

After a prayer by the president, the exercises were—

1. A salutatory Oration in Latin, by Mr. Wm Hay of Virginia.
2. A salutatory Oration in English, on the progress of philosophy, by George Ralph of Maryland.
3. A discussion of this question—Is it probable that the sudden introduction of the fine arts, and the refinements of civilized society among a barbarous people, would conduce to their ultimate prosperity?—by Jonathan D. Edwards of South-Carolina, John W. Ramsay of the same state, and T. Ward of New-Jersey.
4. An Oration on the Belles Lettres, by Mr. Alfred Cuthbert of Georgia.
5. An Oration in honor of Mathematical Science, by Mr. J. Miller of Virginia.
6. An Oration in honor of the study of History, by Mr. Comegys Paul of New Jersey.
7. A discussion of the following question—Whether is a great orator or a great poet entitled to the first honors of genius?—by Messrs. J. Simpson of New-Jersey, J. Telfair of Georgia, and J. G. Stanley of North Carolina.
8. An Oration on the origin and importance of Christianity, by Mr. William Neill of Pennsylvania.
9. An Oration on Science, by Mr. Severyn Bruyn of New York.
10. A discussion of this question—Whether does it require greater talents to render the subjects of Morals and Religion interesting in the pulpit, or questions of civil policy in the senate?—by Messrs. Robert Browne of Maryland, William Hay of Virginia, and David Esty of New Jersey.
11. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was then conferred on the following young gentlemen, besides those who have been already named, viz.

Samuel M. Feitch, of Connecticut; Henry Carnet, of New Jersey; Samuel Hepburn, of Pennsylvania; Egbert Jansen, of New York; Thomas Marshall and John Peyton, of Virginia; David Thompson and Thomas Ward, of New Jersey.

The degree of Master of Arts was conferred on the following gentlemen, Alumni of the College.

Richard Green, of New-Jersey; Isaac Lee Guion of North Carolina; Henry Holliday, of Maryland; Hugh Jones, of Pennsylvania; Richard R. Kean, of Maryland; French Macmullen, of Delaware; Philip C. Pendleton, of Virginia; Henry Sergeant and Thomas Sergeant, of Pennsylvania; Henry G. Wesner, of New York; and George Troup, of Georgia.

Mr. Selah S. Woodhull, A. B. of Yale College, was admitted ad eundum in this College.

The degree of Master of Arts was conferred on Mr. N. Todd, of Rhode Island; on the Reverend John Cannon, of New Jersey; on the Reverend John Vredenburgh, and Mr. John Frelinghusen, of the late Queen's College.

The degree of Doctor in Divinity was conferred on the Reverend J. Buckminster, of Portsmouth, N. Hampshire; on the Reverend Jas. Hall, of Iredell county, N. Carolina; on the Reverend Joseph G. Bend and Elijah Rattoon, Rectors of the Episcopal Church of Baltimore.

The degree of Doctor of Laws which had been conferred on the Hon. Aaron Burr, vice president of the United States, and on the Hon. Bushrod Washington, one of the judges of the supreme court of the United States, was now publicly announced.

After which followed—

12. The valedictory Oration of Mr. Thomas Marshall, of Virginia.

The whole was concluded with prayer, by the Reverend Dr. Rodgers, of the corporation.

THE Subscriber has moved from the house heretofore occupied by him, to one on the opposite side of the street, two doors above the Post-Office, and next door to the Light-House, where he continues to do business on

COMMISSION,

as usual.

—HE HAS ON HAND AT LOW PRICES—

Holland Gin in pipes, | Coffee by the hhd.
French Brandy in do. | Cotton Cards by the box.

AND

Patent Balances,

of various sizes.

Edmund W. Rootes.

October 28th, 1803.

Powhatan county, Oct. 26, 1803.

The public are hereby cautioned against taking an assignment of a BOND of mine, to Mr. Thomas Logwood, dated about the 23d of February, 1802, and made payable the 25th of December following. I do not recollect the exact sum, but think it is between thirteen and fifteen pounds, which I am determined not to pay until I am compelled to do so.

MARY STRATTON.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1803.

DEATH!

On Wednesday last departed this life, in the 83d year of his age, *EDMUND PENDLETON*, Esq. the venerable President of the Court of Appeals of this state. Panegyric, in the present instance, would be entirely superfluous. To do justice to the pre-eminent virtues of the departed sage and patriot, would require more than our boldest effusions.

IN COUNCIL, October 26, 1803.

EDMUND PENDLETON, President of the Court of Appeals, of this Commonwealth, a Citizen not more venerable for his great age, than illustrious for his virtues, his talents, and his long and faithful services to his country, having this day, departed this life,

The governor and council thinking it highly proper, that there should be some public expression of regret for the loss of a patriot who devoted the last forty years, and even the last day, of his life, to the upright and able discharge of his official duties;

Do resolve, unanimously, that they will wear a black crape on the left arm for one month, in manifestation of their profound respect for the character of their departed fellow citizen.

Extract from the Minutes,
Attest,
DANIEL L. HYLTON,
Clk. of the Council.

—PORT OF RICHMOND—

—ENTERED—

Sch'r. *Eagle, Sample,* *Norfolk.*
Betsey, Dobson, *Baltimore.*
Sloop *Independence, Steelman,* *Egg Harbour.*
Juno, Sooy, *Ditto.*

—CLEARED—

Sch'r. *Minerva, Silver,* *Salem.*
Phebe Ann, Smith, *New-York.*
Sloop *Betsey, Bunce,* *Middleton.*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to his friend in this city, dated Sept. 14, 1803.

"Great preparations are still making for the threatened invasion from France, but from the strict blockade of those ports and of the Dutch, altho' little apprehension can be entertained of their putting to sea without our cruizers knowing it, and if fortune favors their success to reach this country, the defeat they must experience will be the best proof of even our present state of defence and preparation; indeed the very national spirit must astonish the world, much more than even the inhabitants themselves. This spirit is universal, and prevails in every rank in society. At present the volunteer corps are upwards of 800,000, whose services are accepted by government, to march whenever their services may be required; and from the very short time they have been training, their discipline, &c. &c. does them much credit;—it's so admired by Major General Earl Harrington, who is appointed to be the Reviewer-General of all the corps.

"I am myself (who never expected to be a soldier) in the law association, (who exercise in the Temple) where the Lord Chancellor, Lord Chief Justice, Master of the Rolls, Judge of the Admiralty, and many other Peers, and Members of both Houses, are privates. The Hon. Thomas Erskine is our Lieutenant Colonel. Indeed it would be needless to enumerate the distinguished characters that have come forward—no less with other respectable classes of the community. Our streets become truly a military parade night and morning, and reviews pretty general—and was not the summer so far advanced, they would soon become no insignificant force to repel any enemy, whether of that military prowess of which France so much boasts.

"There is a voluntary subscription opened at Lloyd's, for the purpose of rewarding signal merit and bravery which may take place during the war, both for sailors and soldiers, and to be applied towards the relief of such men's widows and families who are objects of such bountiful charity, in case of the loss of such men. This magnificent fund is an honorable testimony of the patriotic motives of the people's generosity, and must be a proof in some degree of the wealth of the country, as well as the individuals, while many subscribed 1000l. personally. The amount at present is 150,000l.—20,000l. consols.—There are, besides, many other subscriptions in the country, which do equal honor to the cause."

VERY IMPORTANT!

From CADIZ, August 17.

"The situation of our market has experienced very little change since my last, but the political situation of this country is very much altered indeed. When I wrote you last the war with England was expected every instant; now we are given to understand, we are on the best terms with Great Britain, and perhaps on the eve of hostility with France. This sudden change in the politics of the cabinet of Madrid arises from the conduct of Buonaparte towards Spain in the sale of Louisiana to the United States. It appears the cession of that province by Spain to France was under certain conditions, many of which have not been fulfilled, and others glaringly violated. A person of good information has assured me that remonstrances have been made to the First Consul upon this head, with a vigor and energy that was not to be expected from a government generally supposed subservient to the will of France. And similar representations are to be made by our minister in the United States to your government, as it is insisted that by the non-fulfilment on the part of France of the conditions on which she was to have Louisiana, she has neither the right to possess it herself, nor to sell it to the United States. This revolution in the European affairs may produce the most important consequences. Conjecture is afloat about the small fleet arming here, of six seventy fours and eight frigates; but the general opinion is that the Havanna will be its destination, with the view of blockading the Mississippi, in case your government ratifies the treaty with France. The militia of all this kingdom is in motion. It is supposed the king will make a general review at Valadolid. The nature of the other military preparations evidently shews that they are directed against France. It is the general opinion that Great Britain will second the efforts of Spain for preventing Louisiana encreasing the already too extensive territory of the United States, and that Spain has pledged herself for the defence of Portugal against France. Time will shew what will be the result of this. But, depend upon it, that some great events are brewing upon the continent of Europe."

[We are indebted to the friendship of a commercial gentleman for the foregoing very interesting and important letter. Its contents will awaken in the mind of the American Administration a train of new and delicate reflections. It will be important to enquire, before we give our ratification to the treaty of Louisiana, how far our possession to it under a French grant, will involve us in points of controversy, perhaps in actual warfare with the nations of Europe. We hope and trust that our government has been wise and prudent enough to ascertain the right and title of France to the sale of the territory, before they bargained for its possession; or if unfortunately this intrinsic point has been overlooked, it is not now too late to rectify the inadvertence: It is not yet too late to avert a collision of many interests, peculiarly dangerous to our prosperity and repose.

There is one observation just occurring to us which will go far in corroberating the remarks of the above writer. In the President's late message, in treating of the accession of Louisiana a remarkable silence prevails as to the part which *Spain* took in outraging our rights, as well as to her participation in making the cession. It does not appear, from the information given to congress by Mr. Jefferson, that satisfaction or explanation has been required of Spain: nor does it appear, that she has been acquainted with or consulted on, the transfer by France to the United States of her former territory. It is therefore very probable that Spain has been rather terrified with, if not swindled by the First Consul; and that the latter, conscious of the injustice of the tenure by which he would hold Louisiana, has been willing to get rid of it on the best terms.

Hence as this letter observes, spirited remonstrances have been presented to the French government by the court of Madrid: and similar representations ordered to be made by their resident ministers here. Amidst these circumstances of intricacy and injustice, what will be the situation of our government? It will be that of extreme delicacy and peril.—To escape the danger, will require the timely exercise of uncommon prudence, firmness and wisdom.] *Ph. Gaz.*

A CURIOSITY.

The fire proof Spaniard, of whom so much has been lately said at Paris, has been an object of the Public Curiosity at Madrid. His name is Faustiro Chacon, and he was born at Toledo in 1780.—"This man" says the Madrid Gazette, "was at Estremadura, in extreme poverty, at the age of 12 years; and recollecting that his mother had often told him, that when he was very young, he had fallen into the fire, without the least injury, he thought of this experiment to get a livelihood.—In fact, he exposed himself to the action of fire, without inconvenience, and making further experiments, he ventured to enter a Baker's oven.—From Estremadura he went to Verez, and from thence to Cadiz. He was there at the last bombardment of the English. He saved from the midst of the fire many persons who were in a house in flames. At Cadiz, Mr. Robinson heard of him; and wished to see him; and though the young man never used his secret but from necessity, he was prevailed upon to follow Mr. Robinson to Madrid and to Paris. He was at Madrid in June last.—This Spaniard has submitted to the same proofs at Paris, as at Madrid, and has had the same success. The only effect which fire can have on him, is, *as* he declares, it gives him a kind of cramp, the degree of which lessens, upon the frequent use of his extraordinary faculty, as disuse increases it. He is a man without education, and does not know how to read." *Paris Paper.*

At a Court held for Goochland County, Sept. 19th, 1803,

Tarlton Hughes, Plaintiff,
Against
Elizabeth B. Underwood, administratrix with the Will annexed of Alexander Underwood, deceased, Defendant,
} In Chancery on an Injunction.

THE defendant not having entered her appearance and given security agreeable to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that she is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, *It is ordered*, That the defendant appear here at or before December court next, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the courthouse of this county.

A Copy—Test. RICH. BATES, D. C.

Cash given for UNITED STATES STOCK and STATE CERTIFICATES.

W. WEST.

N. B. The *Office* of the *Cashier* of the *Mutual Assurance Society* is removed to the room occupied by the Collector of Customs, a door above the Post Office.

W. W.

Oct. 26th, 1803.

(3)

(2)

175

FOR SALE,

At the Tannery, between the Armoury and Rutherfoord's Mills, a large quantity of

SOLE LEATHER,

Of the first Quality.

George Beatty & Co.

October 8. 6t.

JOHN LESSLIE,

Has just received from London and Bristol,
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

Cut Glass,

In Table Setts, &c. &c. and an ample supply of

COPPER,

Raised Bottoms and Sheets—which, with his usual ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,

Will be sold low for Cash, Country Produce, or Acceptances payable here at 60 or 90 days.

Richmond, Oct. 7, 1803.

JAMES FISHER,

Is just receiving from New-York and Philadelphia,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

IN HIS LINE—VIZ.

China coffee & tea cups,
Dining setts of 179 ps.
A few six quart bowls,
Gunpowder tea in canisters of 3lb. &c.
Boxes of 8½lb. also by the single lb.
Young hyson of the first quality,
Pepper and allspice in bags from 10 to 100 lb.
Ginger, ground & race,
Copperas, allum, brimstone and madder, in small kegs,
Patent shot, from 3 to 10,
Fresh cloves, nutmegs, mace, cinamon, &c.
Citron,
Vase lamps, with brass mounting,
Turkey cotton yarn,
Liquor cases with gilt & ground stoppers,
Best Spanish indigo,
Cut decanters, wine glasses, tumblers & salts,
Plain quart, pint, & half pint decanters,
Green coffee in hhds & barrels,
Loaf and brown sugar in do.
Chocolate of Caldwell, Frasure & Co. manufacture,
English mustard in small boxes of 6 doz.
Scotch barley in kegs,
Merry Andrew & Henry the 8th playing cards.
Port, Sherry, Malaga, Teneriffe and Lisbon wines.

Also—a few half pipes of genuine Madeira, warranted four years old. Writing and wrapping paper.—A few bales of white Ticlenburgs, with a number of other articles which will be sold on the lowest terms for *Cash, Country Produce*, or good acceptance in town, at 60 days.

Richmond, September 23, 1803.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool
A General Assortment of
Fall and Winter

GOODS,

Which they are now selling off at their usual low prices, for cash or country produce.

Richmond, September 12, 1803. *tf.*

ELLIS & ALLAN,

Have just received the greater part of their London

GOODS,

By the ship Suffolk. Their full assortment will be made complete by the arrivals of the ships New-York from London, and Ritson from Liverpool.

Richmond, September 13, 1803.

SAMUEL BRADDICK,

HAVING declined business in Richmond for the purpose of commencing one in partnership with *WILLIAM SKIPWITH*, at the Cumberland Mills in Cumberland county, and Farmville, Prince Edward county, solicits the favor of all those who are indebted to him, to come forward and close their accounts, or he will be driven to the necessity of employing an attorney. His counting room is over the store he lately occupied.

Richmond, September 8th, 1803.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of JAMES THOMPSON, against whom a commission of bankruptcy has been issued according to law, that the Commissioners and Assignees of his estate, will meet at their office in the city of Richmond, on Monday the 31st day of October next, at 11 o'clock A. M. in order to make a dividend of his estate and effects; where those creditors who have not proved their debts must come prepared, or they will be excluded the benefit of said dividend.

SAMUEL MYERS,
WILLIAM McKENZIE, } Assignees.

Richmond, 29th Sept. 1803. tdm.

LOUIS WERCQ,

MERCHANT TAYLOR,

NOT intending to carry on his business as extensively as heretofore, informs the public, that in future he shall expect materials to be paid for, before they are made into clothes. He has on hand a supply of the best Cloths, Cassimeres, Swansdowns, Marseilles, &c which he will sell low for cash only. All persons having claims against him will be paid on application, and those in his debt are requested to pay their accounts to him immediately.

Richmond, October 17th, 1803. 4m.

TO RENT,

THE middle tenement in the large four story Brick house nearly opposite the Post-Office, which was last occupied by Edmund W. Rootes—For terms apply to BEN. JAMES HARRIS, or THOMAS HARRIS.

Richmond, October 7, 1803.

NOTICE.

In the matter of HOOPER & TOLER, Bankrupts.

THE Commissioners named and authorised in and by a commission of bankruptcy awarded and issued, and now in prosecution against Thomas Hooper and Henry Toler, Merchants of the city of Richmond, trading under the firm of Hooper and Toler, intend to meet on Saturday, 29th day of October next, at their office in the city of Richmond, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in order to make a dividend of the estate and effects of the said Bankrupts, when and where the creditors, who have not already proved their debts under the said commission, are hereby required to come prepared to prove the same, or they will be excluded the benefit of the said dividend.

William Temple,
Marcus Elcan, } Assignees.

Richmond, August 26, 1803.

N. B. The assignees have got in their possession the Books, Bonds, &c. belonging to the estate of Hooper and Toler, and request all those indebted to said concern to come forward & discharge their respective balances—or suits will without regard to persons, be instituted.

FRANCIS FOLLET,

From New-York,
HAS OPENED A STORE OF

JEWELLERY,

HARDWARE,—IRONMONGERY, &c.

Nearly opposite to Messrs. Robert Gamble & Co's. and next door to Messrs. I. & I. Fackler's,

WHERE he offers for sale at a low price for prompt pay only, an assortment of Gold, Gilt, Silver, Plated, Japanned, and Cutlery ware; Gold and Silver Watches, Watch Seals, Keys and Chains; Ladies and Gentlemens Morocco Pocket Books, Gloves, Glove Ties, Elastick Garters, and Girdles; Silk Purses, Counters, Dice, Playing Cards; Ivory and Bone Chess-Men, Backgammon Tables, Battle Doors and Shuttle Cocks, Violin Strings, Flutes, Fifes, Sattin, Wood Tea Caddies, Gentlemens Mahogany Dressing Cases, and travelling Desks; Guns, Gun locks, Pistols, Swords, sword knots, Epaulets, Military Feathers, Powder Flasks, and Shot Belts; Bird Nets, Whips, Canes, Umbrellas, Boot Jacks, Spurs, Razor Straps, Shaving Boxes, and Brushes; Powder Bags, Violet Soap, Pomatum, Tooth Powder, Essences, Reeves's Colours for Drawing and Painting in Boxes of different sizes, Hair, Lead, and Slate Pencils, Slates, Ink Powder, and Quills, Counting House Seals, Ivory, Horn, and Tortoise shell Combs, Sleeve Buttons, Jews-harps, Cork screws, Fish hooks, Pins and Needles; Tambour Needles, Flints, Table bells, Snuff Tobacco and Segar Boxes, Spectacles and Cases, Nails Hammers, Gimblets, Brads, Clout Nails, Jacks, Wood Screws, Locks, and Hinges, Rat and Mouse Traps, Britannia Metal, Iron and Pewter Table and Tea Spoons, Coffee and Box Coffee Mills, Fluted and Plain Grid Irons, Frying Pans, Smoothing Irons and Stands, Brass pipe, & common Bellows's, Iron and Copper Chafing Dishes:—A few pair elegant Brass and Iron Shovels and Tongs, Surveyors Compasses, and Chains, Cases of Mathematical Instruments, Glass Globe Lamps, for Halls; Hearth, Floor, Scrubbing, Shoe, Cloaths, and Tooth Brushes; Spades and Shovles, Cast Iron Pots, Kettles, Bake Pans, Skillets, Spiders and Tea Kettles; with a great variety of other articles, too tedious to enumerate.

*** Orders will be received for Iron Castings, or, for any article of Hardware, Jewellery or Plated ware, and executed with neatness and dispatch, agreeable to pattern or discription.

Richmond, October 22, 1803.

I WILL SELL

THE balance of my Upper TRACT in Orange, 900 acres, in lots as may suit the purchaser or purchasers. The sale to take place at the next Orange November Court. Also, 600 acres of the Tract near the Courthouse. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

John Baylor.

October 18.

LAND & NEGROES FOR SALE.

On Tuesday the first day of November next, if fair, otherwise on the first fair day thereafter, will be sold, on the premises to the highest bidder, that valuable and highly improved seat, called

CLIFTON,

WHEREON I now reside, in the vicinity, and adjoining the town of New-Castle, in the county of Hanover, containing by an old survey three hundred acres, more or less, of high and flat land, under new enclosures, and commanding an extensive prospect of the town and surrounding country, on either side of the Pamunkey River.

The improvements consist of a two story dwelling house, with four rooms and a passage below, and 2 above stairs, with large and convenient closets, and a good cellar; together with the several attached and detached offices of every description, and an excellent garden, to which, for a number of years, the greatest attention has been directed.

The above, in the mean time, may be treated for at private sale.

At the same time and place, will be sold, about 20 valuable country born SLAVES; amongst them are some excellent house servants, cook, weaver, rough carpenter, and shoemaker, together with the crops of CORN, WHEAT, &c.—Household and Kitchen FURNITURE of every kind, stocks of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP and HOGS—Plantation and Farming UTENSILS.

The Land will be sold on a credit of 12 months, and the rest of the property at 12, for all sums above twenty dollars. Bond with approved security will be required, to carry interest from the day of sale. Application may be made to either of my sons at Petersburg or Richmond.

John Shore.

Clifton, August 18, 1803. 12awt1N.

ALMANACS,

FOR THE YEAR 1804,

For Sale at this Office.

TO BE SOLD,

On the first of November next, at the Eagle Tavern in Richmond,

Two Tracts of Military Lands,

LYING on Deer Creek, Christian county, Kentucky; one of 1000 acres, patented in the name of Major George Lewis; the second, in the names of General Mercer and Colonel Gustavus Wallace, containing 2000 acres, and joining the first Tract.

These Lands, besides their valuable quality in other respects, are supposed to contain Salt Springs. Mr. George Clark, who is now, and will be for some weeks longer in Richmond, will, if applied to, give a more particular description of them. The sale is advertised thus early, in order to give to persons at a distance in this state, as well as the inhabitants in the neighborhood of the lands, timely notice of the same.

The conditions of sales will be, one and two years credit, the purchasers to give bonds with undoubted and approved security, and bearing interest from the day of sale.

Prosser & Moncure, v. m.

Richmond, July 30, 1803. 1aw3.

Tobacco Land
FOR SALE.

IN Amherst county, on Horsley's Creek, 329 acres of rich Tobacco Land, formerly the property of Mr. Daniel Warwick, and known by the name of WINCANTON. This land has the advantage of laying on the main road, leading from Amherst Court-House to Waugh's Ferry, on James River, is a valuable stand for a Country Store, with a framed house for that purpose, entirely new, and sufficiently large, having two rooms below and two above stairs, with a good brick chimney, and well under pinned with brick, also a lumber house sixteen feet square, with a cellar of its full size walled up with stone. There is also a Taylor's and Saddler's shop, and other out houses; likewise a tolerable good dwelling house with three rooms below, and two above stairs; a kitchen, dairy, and other out houses within a mile of the store, suitable for a private family. On this tract of land there is about seventy five acres cleared; all of which is fresh and in good order for cultivation. It has also the advantage of being only seven miles from Bethel, where there is an inspection of Tobacco, and within eighteen miles of Lynchburg.

As it is presumed no person will be inclined to purchase the above without viewing the premises, they will be shewn by Messrs. Taliaferro & Loving, who live within a few miles of Wincanton, and fully empowered to make a sale; and the terms of payment may be known from them; as also on application to

Gilliat & Kirby.

Richmond, September 8th, 1803. tf

NOTICE.

A PETITION will be presented to the next General Assembly to pass an act to establish a Turnpike Road between the city of Richmond and the Coal Pits in Henrico county, called Du-Val's Pits, and from thence to the main road called the Three Chopped Road.

October 10, 1803.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAS for sale 36 bales of WOOLLENS, consisting of BROAD CLOTHS, NAP'D COTTONS, HALF THICKS, KERSEYS, YORKSHIRE CLOTHS, POINT BLANKETS, and one bale of extra sup. double milled DRAB CLOTH, which he will dispose of at a very low advance payable in 6 months.

ALSO FOR SALE,

Old Antigua Rum by the hhd.
A few cases of excellent old Sherry Wine, 5 years in bottle,
A few pipes of genuine Cogniac Brandy, 4th proof,
Loaf Sugar by the hhd. or 100 cwt.

Wm. Wiseham.

Richmond, 26th Sept. 1803. 2w.

JOSEPH D. BELL,

FARRIER,

FROM ENGLAND,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he, having been regularly bred to the above business, intends following the same, in all its branches, at his stables near the Market House, adjoining which are convenient lots for the accommodation of sick horses. He will nick, fox, dock or trim horses in the neatest manner and on the most reasonable terms, either at his own stables or elsewhere. He will break horses either for the harness or saddle, and will cure all diseases incident to either horses or cattle.

He returns thanks for the favors already conferred on him, and hopes by attention to merit a continuance thereof.

Richmond, Sept. 22.

FOR SALE,
My LOT and HOUSES,

IN York Town, on the main street, and convenient to the Church and Courthouse. The buildings are, a brick dwelling house with three rooms and a passage and convenient closets below, and three rooms and a passage above stairs, and a good cellar, a kitchen, wash house, and other out houses. This would make one of the best stands in York for a merchant or a tavern keeper. For terms apply to Mr. Robert Gibbons in York, or the subscriber in Richmond.

John Moss.

September 22, 1803. tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of JAMES ANDERSON, deceased, late of the city of Williamsburg, are desired to make them known; and all those who are indebted, to make immediate payment to the subscriber, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

Robert Anderson,

Administrator of James Anderson, dec.

Williamsburg, October 11, 1803. cp4w.

United States of America, fifth Circuit, Virginia District.

May term, 1803.

Samuel Donaldson, surviving partner of Gibson, Donaldson and Hamilton, Plaintiffs, against
Duncan Rose, executor of John Bannister, deceased, Elizabeth Shippen, William Shippen, and Thomas Shippen, infants under the age of twenty one years, and William Shippen, executor of Thomas Lee Shippen, deceased, Defendants. } In Chancery.

ON the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, *It is ordered*, that the defendant, Rose, do make up an account of his administration of the estate of John Bannister, deceased, before one of the Commissioners of this Court, who is directed to make report thereof to the Court.

A Copy—Teste,

James Blagrove, D. C.

Commissioner's Office,
Richmond, Oct. 10, 1803.

THE parties concerned are desired to take notice that I have appointed Friday, the 25th day of November next for carrying the within decretal order into effect, upon which day their attendance is required at my office, with their papers and accounts ready for examination.

Wm. HAY, M. C.

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30 Dollars Reward.

Ran away on Monday the 20th June last, a NEGRO GIRL, called

SALLY,

LATELY the property of Mr. William Robertson, of Manchester. She is a tall, spare, black Girl, about twenty years old, stoops much, has very short knotty hair, which she attempts to make longer by platting; her nose turns up and is very thick at the end. Davy and Peter Norton, in Richmond or Manchester, are her uncles, by whom it is probable she is harbored.—She is a good semstress.

I will give the above reward to any person who will secure her in Jail so that I get her again.

JOHN GILLIAM.

Prince George, near Petersburg, July 15, 1803.

NOTICE.

Will be sold to the highest bidder, on the 10th day of November next, on the plantation in Cumberland county of the late Richard Thornton, dec.

ALL the HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS, PLANTATION UTENSILS and HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. A credit of six months will be allowed for all sums exceeding twenty dollars, the purchasers giving bond with approved security, to carry interest from the dates if not punctually paid; and for all sums under twenty dollars, cash will be required.

Those who have claims against the estate are requested to exhibit them on that day properly substantiated, in order that arrangements may be made for their adjustment.

John Thornton,
for ADMINISTRATOR.

Hanover, Oct. 24th, 1803.

The Polygraphic Phisiognotrace

J. WOOD,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he has been obliged to remove his apparatus advertised in Saturday's handbills, to the

Hay-Market Gardens,

owing to the deficiency of light, where he will attend every afternoon from half past two until sun set; and on Saturday from 9 in the morning until sun set.

Coloured MINIATURES, on IVORY, ready to set in Gold,	10 *dolls.*
Ditto on VELLUM PAPER,	3 *do.*
PROFILE SHADES, exhibiting the hair and drapery,	½ *do.*

*** Time of fitting—for Shades only one minute—for coloured Miniatures, ten minutes.

☞ *NO LIKENESS, NO PAY!*

N. B. J. WOOD proposes to open a class, for instructing gentlemen in the Art of Design, in the room above Dr. M'Clurg's office, on Tuesday the 25th inst. Hours from 7 until 9 in the evening, twice in a week. Terms 3 dollars per month.

Richmond, October 24th, 1803.

In the case of *THOMAS HOOPER,* late a BANKRUPT.

THE Commissioners under a commission of Bankruptcy, awarded and issued forth against the said Thomas Hooper, of the city of Richmond, in the state of Virginia, merchant, intend to meet on the 29th day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Rising Sun Tavern, in the said city of Richmond, in order to make a dividend of the estate and effects of the said bankrupt; when, and where the creditors, who have not already proved their debts, are to come prepared to prove the same, or they will be excluded the benefit of the said dividend.

RICHARD DENNY.
CHARLES SPENCER. } Assignees.

Richmond, Oct 25, 1803.

Cash given for UNITED STATES STOCK and STATE CERTIFICATES.

W. WEST.

N. B. The *Office* of the *Cashier* of the *Mutual Assurance Society* is removed in the house, a door above the Post-Office. W. W.

Oct. 26th, 1803.

I have for SALE, at my Mill, near the city of Richmond,

PLAISTER OF PARIS,

IN the lump, or ground, ready for manure or plaister, which will be sold low, and a considerable deduction made to those who purchase by the large quantity. RICHARD ADAMS.

August 12, 1803. 6mhs.

A FEW COPIES OF
Heming's Virginia Justice,
For Sale at this Office.